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for mounting the microscopic preparations when made; rather an omission. The list of 1500 works and articles on systematic zoölogy is well classified and selected, and we do not notice any omissions of importance. This naturalist's assistant is on the whole a timely and useful work, and we can recommend it to beginners, students, teachers and curators of museums as a very handy book. There is no book of the sort in the market.

BICKNELL'S SUMMER BIRDS OF THE CATSKILLS.¹—In the preface to this work, the author remarks that many important facts relating to the ornithology of the Appalachians generally rest solely upon the authority of Audubon and Wilson. To aid in working up this important region, Mr. Bicknell spent three successive summers in the southern Catskills in the neighborhood of Slide mountain (4205 feet), the highest of the range. The list includes ninety species, among which are the whip-poor-will and eight out of the ten thrushes which belong to the eastern faunal province. The summits have a Canadian fauna, but the true Alleghanian fauna predominates, passing into the Carolinian at the lower part of the Hudson valley.

Among mammals, the porcupine (*Erethizon*) is abundant and stupidly tame about the highest mountain summits. No tortoises were noted, and only three species of serpents were seen. The memoir is carefully written, and is an able contribution to distributional zoölogy.

FILHOL'S NOTES ON SOME FOSSIL MAMMALS.²—The exploitation of the phosphatic chalk of Quercy continually brings to light new facts. In the present volume M. Filhol gives additional notes upon *Ælurogale*, *Hyænodon*, *Pterodon*, *Cynodon*, and other previously described forms, and describes several new species of *Carnivora* and *Ungulata*. Among the new forms are a species of the genus *Oxyæna*, furnishing another link between the tertiary fauna of Europe and America, a species of *Cephalogale*, one of *Cynodon*, and three of *Galecynus* (*Cynodictis*). *Stenoplesictis*, a doubtful genus with somewhat musteline characters, furnishes two species. Among the ungulate forms, *Mixtotherium cuspidatum* is perhaps the most remarkable. Others are *Mixochærus primævus*, *Amphimeryx parvulus*, *Deilotherium simplex*, and *Spaniotherium speciosum*, all described from portions of the jaws. M. Filhol concludes with some remarks upon the humerus, femur, tibia, and astragalus of *Adapis parisiensis*, showing that these bones prove that *Adapis* was closely related to existing lemurs.

M. Filhol's descriptions are as usual, excellent. We cannot praise his skill in name-composition, especially in those cases

¹A Review of the Summer Birds of a part of the Catskill mountains. By E. P. BICKNELL.

²Mémoires sur quelques Mamifères fossiles de Phosphorites du Quercy. Par M. H. FILHOL.